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REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 10 Feb. 1954

SUBJECT 1. Political, Economic, and Social  
Conditions 2. Popular Attitudes

NO. OF PAGES 17

DATE OF INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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PLACE ACQUIRED

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Ruling Groups

1. [redacted] the most politi- 25X1  
cally influential man in Poland is JAKOB BERMAN, who, he thinks, is  
the power. In military and industrial matters the controlling force  
is Konstanty ROKOSSOWSKI, Marshal of the Polish Armed Forces. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] that ROKOSSOWSKI wields the whip in industry because it 25X1  
must always give primary consideration to the needs of the military  
in Poland. According to rumors, even BIERUT, although the Premier of  
Poland and First Secretary of the PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party),  
nevertheless takes orders from BERMAN.

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2. Members of the Army are always present at conferences on production. The Army never suggests or orders; it merely lets its wishes be known. [redacted] in 1950

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[redacted] requests made by Colonel TOPOLNIAK (in Polish Army uniform) and Colonel BLUMEN (also in Polish Army uniform). These two officers wore Soviet Army uniforms until May 1950. After that date they began to wear and still wear Polish Army uniforms. Colonel TOPOLNIAK is at present in a military camp in Zegrze where he is teaching in some school (most probably communications). [redacted] Colonel BLUMEN is with him.

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3. [redacted] the presence of these Army men at the conferences to prove that the military plays an important role in decisions on production. [redacted] Army's influence and power at the present time [redacted]

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- a. In August 1953 three persons from the MBP (Ministry of Public Security) called [redacted] the PPAE (Electrical Instruments Factory). Two of the group were Army majors in civilian clothes; [redacted] they were Soviet. The third was a woman who was also in civilian clothes.

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- b. This group wanted to place an order for several electronic instruments [redacted] refused their request [redacted]

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[redacted] This group then referred the matter to the military section of the PKPG. A conference headed by a certain Colonel OSHINSKI was convened. Present at this conference were Engineer BERMAN (not Jakob), Chief of the Electrical and Radio Industry Division in the PKPG, and Engineer BORMAN, who is supposed to be some sort of deputy chief - referred to by those who know him and about him as the "szara eminencja" ("The Gray Eminence" - the power behind the throne).

c.

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[redacted] orders for the military. Colonel OSHINSKI supported [redacted] stand and did not grant this MBP group its request. This fact, [redacted] indicates that the MBP is not as important and as influential as the military in Poland; the military has first choice everywhere.

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4. [redacted] another example to prove that the Army has priority over every other agency in Poland. In 1950 or 1951 two Polish Army generals (names unknown) - one from the MON and the other from the MBP - appeared at the Warsaw Hurtownia No. II (Wholesale Warehouse No. II), a branch of the CHPE (Commercial Agency of the Electro-Technical Industry) headed by Kazimierz BOKUS. The two generals wanted to buy all of the imported electrical instruments that were on hand at the warehouse. A heated discussion between the two generals arose as to who had priority over the purchase of these instruments. The MBP general said: "If a war breaks out the MON has priority, but in peace time the MBP is more important." The MON general said: "We shall see about that", and then both drove away. An hour or two later the MON general returned alone for the goods. This [redacted] is further proof of the importance that is placed upon the military.

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5. Another powerful figure in the regime is General JAROSIEWICZ (presumably Jewish). Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Vice Premier). [redacted] JAROSIEWICZ is very influential in industry proper and the electric power industry; [redacted] the general is the Director of the Military Division of PKPG. His liaison to the PKPG is Colonel WALUCHOWSKI, a Pole. [redacted]

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6. It is difficult to appraise MINC's role in the government at present. He was extremely influential until late in 1950, that is, until the time that he opposed the establishment of kolkhozes in Poland. MINC had said that kolkhozes would bring about starvation because they decreased productivity during their early stages - and, in view of the high tempo of industrialization, they could bring about economic ills and trouble.
7. There was a rumor in 1951 that MINC's wife and daughter were to escape and to take some gold with them but that they failed in the attempt.
8. In 1951 MINC published a very long report concerning the economic status of Poland. It was the general opinion that he was told to do that in order to show the people that he was still influential.
9. [redacted] collectivization of farms had been slowed down very much of late; this is tantamount to an admission by the government that MINC was right, after all. Further proof of MINC's correctness was the fact that the market in Poland was completely broken down and out of hand in 1952. There was a tremendous shortage of food. It was not until after rationing was abolished on January 3, 1953, that food in larger quantities began to appear on the market. 25X1
10. Next in importance after MINC is his deputy, SZYR, also Jewish. [redacted] MINC is the Director of PKPG and its guiding hand, whereas SZYR, as the executive officer, carries out MINC's ideas. 25X1
11. The other Vice Director of PKPG is WANG, who is also Jewish [redacted] 25X1
12. [redacted] MINC is still the real head. MINC may have lost prestige in 1950-51 but has since rallied. [redacted] establishing a certain telecommunications instrument laboratory. [redacted] the matter was being taken up even by Mr. MINC - which fact sheds a little light on MINC's status. 25X1
13. Everything centers around the PKPG; and officially the PKPG is superior to the ministries, it directs Poland's economy and thereby officially maintains power over those ministries. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] There were rumors that Vice Premier CYRANKIEWICZ was to be ousted. There were also rumors after BERIA's downfall that RADKIEWICZ would be eliminated. [redacted] 25X1

Soviet Controls

14. [redacted] whatever Soviet controls exist in Poland are centered mainly in the Army; there is also a certain control over industry and power supply. [redacted] there is no Soviet infiltration or supervision in universities and higher educational institutions. 25X1

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16.

17. Soviet control is irregular, and that control is in the form of suggestions and advice. For instance, several Soviet engineers were permanently assigned to the Jaworzno II Power Plant near Katowice while it was being built; he met three of them.

18.

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19. [redacted] it is very difficult for a Polish specialist to get a visa to the USSR. [redacted] three scientists and two young students [redacted] received visas. [redacted] many more [redacted] applied but were refused USSR entry visas. [redacted]

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20.

[redacted] some Soviet infiltration in the Ministry of Machine Industry. [redacted] Vice Minister GREEN (presumably Jewish and an Army officer, although traveling in civilian clothes), who is in charge of the Special Construction Division. [redacted] the word "Special" is "magic" in Poland; it is always referred to as Production "S", a symbol which means that it is for the military. Another person [redacted] at the Ministry of Machine Industry was RUBINSTEIN (Soviet colonel but always in civilian clothes). RUBINSTEIN is Director General (which is equivalent to the rank of Vice Minister) and Chief of the Telecommunications Industry Branch at the Ministry.

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21.

[redacted] Professor SZULKIN [redacted] is a professor at the Gdansk and Warsaw Polytechnic Institutes; he is also Jewish and a Soviet colonel. SZULKIN's work at the Polytechnic Institutes is relatively unimportant. His main job is conducting radar experiments in the Kasprzak Radio Equipment Factory T-3, on Kasprzak and Karolkowa Streets in Wola, Warsaw. T-3 employs about 6,000 workers and is the largest radio equipment producing factory in Poland. Professor SZULKIN occupies the top floor of a seven-floor building which houses the offices and laboratories. The entire seventh floor is treated as a top secret area.

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22. There is a certain BIELOV at this factory who is alleged to wield some power [redacted]

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23.

[redacted] near Swinoujscie (Odraport) in the summer of 1951 [redacted] Soviet Armed Forces land, air, and sea maneuvers in that area. [redacted]

#### Communist Policy

24. After STALIN's death a great appeal was made to have the people in Poland enter the PZPR; [redacted] He felt that the Party appeared rather weakened after STALIN's death.

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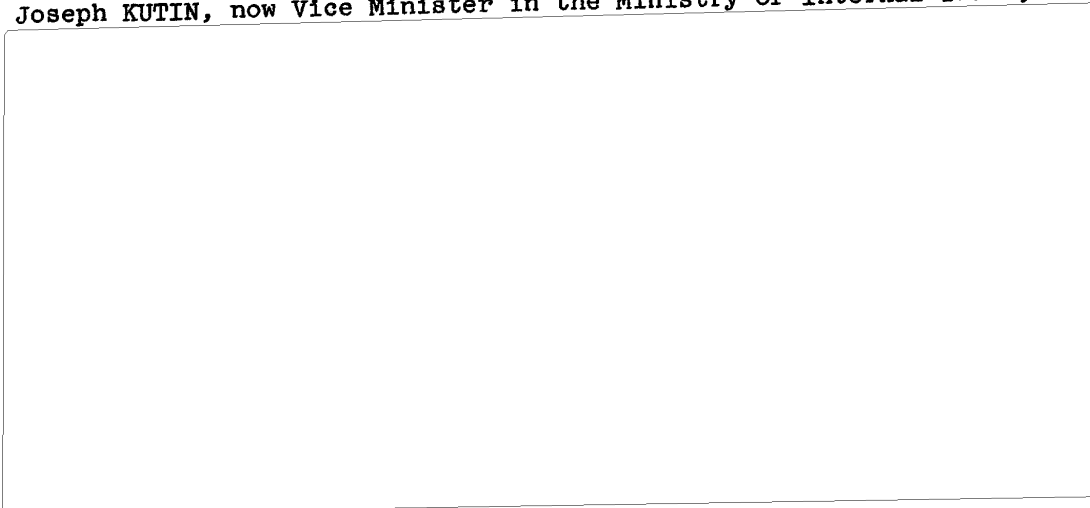
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25. A very small percentage of Party members really believes in Communist ideology. EISELE, a vice director of the power plant in Olsztyn, was one of those who played along with the Party and did not see too much harm in its ideology. However, one day while a speech by BIERUT was being broadcast, the power of his plant was suddenly cut off for some unknown reason. The UB appeared on the scene immediately, arrested him, and held him for three days. Those three days under arrest gave him an opportunity to appraise the "harmless" Communist Party and its ideology. Upon release he made every attempt to be relieved of his job as vice director of the power plant and to enter school work because the latter relieved men of the terrible responsibilities that work in industry carries with it. [redacted] many top men in industry who are trying to be transferred to work in universities and higher educational institutions. Higher schools enjoy comparative freedom, and professorship in these higher schools does not carry with it such burdening responsibility.

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26. Joseph KUTIN, now Vice Minister in the Ministry of Internal Trade,



27. Normally, those who join the Party in Poland do so because they fear dire consequences; oftentimes Party friends exert influence upon a person to join. [redacted] a very insignificant number join because they believe in the Party. Of the 20 or so friends of his who are in the Party only one, he says, is a firm believer in Communist ideology.

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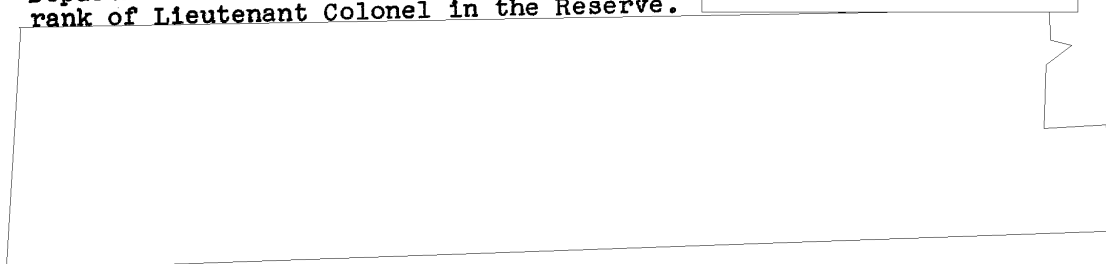
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28. [redacted] Professor KILINSKI [redacted] was the Dean of the Political Section of the Telecommunications Department at the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute. KILINSKI holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Reserve. [redacted]

Security

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29.

- [redacted] a new system of checks on all apartment houses was instituted in Warsaw and [redacted] in all of Poland. According to the new regulation, it appears that a guest who visits someone's apartment and intends to remain there after 11:00 PM - whether it is for one-half hour or all night -

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must either leave some identification with the concierge or submit the necessary personal data to the concierge before visiting the apartment.

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30. [redacted] there are about 600,000 UB's in Poland. This figure includes not only those who are employed as plain-clothes detectives but also those who act as informers and look-outs in their places of employment. [redacted] there is hardly any activity in Poland that is not covered by the ubiquitous UB.

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31. [redacted] there is no underground activity in Poland at the present time. The Poles are too fearful; they do not see any point in organizing a subversive organization at this time because they are afraid the West will not come with the necessary aid, either covert or military. [redacted] there is no sabotage, although [redacted] some vague rumors about railroad trains allegedly being blown up in eastern Poland.

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[redacted] an incident which took place on Feliks Dzierzynski Square in Warsaw not long after the Dzierzynski monument was dedicated. Despite the fact that powerful lights light up the square all night, it was discovered next morning that Dzierzynski's hands were painted red.

32. In the fall of 1952 the Polish Government began issuing personal identification cards to every adult Pole. The distribution of these cards was to have been completed by May 1, 1953. It was generally rumored that the cards were to be issued not only for identification purposes but also for controlling the movement of Poles at some later date. [redacted] there might be some truth in that rumor;

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[redacted] inside of the front cover and just below the photograph is a set of three letters followed by a three- or four-digit number.

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33.

[redacted] The identification document is a three- or four-page booklet bound in a very dark green cloth cover; [redacted] it measures four inches by five inches because [redacted]

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[redacted] The seal of the government is stamped on the front cover. The inside of the front cover contains the date of validity; the document is valid for five years from the date of issuance. Beneath the validity date is the bearer's photograph. The photograph is a semi-profile showing one ear. Furthermore, all photographs were numbered and all negatives were sent to the UB. The lower right-hand corner of the photo is stamped with a raised seal.

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[redacted] In the lower half of the inside cover is the signature of the bearer and below that are the allegedly coded letters and the serial number. The first of the three or four pages contain personal data, such as name, date and place of birth, father's first name, etc. In the lower right-hand corner of this page is the seal of the local MO Commissariat and the signature of the local MO Commandant. On page two are the entries of the bearer's employer.

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34. Fingerprints of both index fingers were taken at the individual's local MO Commissariat. These fingerprints were also sent to the UB headquarters. (There are no fingerprints on the identity card.) [redacted] the UB, having in its possession the fingerprints, numbered photographs, and negatives of every Pole, can now tighten security and keep a relatively close check on the people. When leaving Poland [redacted] had to surrender his identity card and his military passbook to the MBP Passport Division. [redacted] not allowed to take any document other than his passport out of Poland. 25X1
35. Even now there is some restriction imposed upon private automobile owners. First of all, no car having more than a two-liter capacity may be privately owned in Poland. Moreover, private cars may not travel more than 200 km. per month. Private owners, however, circumvent that restriction in a number of ways; among the most common loopholes are the resetting of speedometers and the procurement of special passes which state that travel is official. [redacted] this type of pass was not difficult to obtain. [redacted] anyone who has the money may purchase a new car. [redacted] The price of a new IFA-DKW with steel body was 16,000 zlotys (\$4,000 at the official rate of four zlotys to one dollar); that same car with a wood body cost 14,000 (\$3,500). [redacted] it was very difficult for anyone to buy a Warszawa, allegedly a Polish-made automobile. This car, selling for about 26,000 zlotys is really the Soviet Pobieda. As far as the Source could determine, the FSC (Passenger Car Factory) in Zeran-Warsaw is not yet manufacturing the Warszawa; that plant merely assembles Pobieda parts delivered from the USSR and labels it as the Warszawa. [redacted] the new Czech Skoda passenger car [redacted] is occasionally seen in Warsaw; [redacted] it sold for about the same price as the Warszawa, 26,000 zlotys. 25X1
36. In one of the June 1953 issues of the Journal of Laws there was a decree stating that all vehicles (automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, and horse-drawn wagons) were to be inspected by the Army. After inspection all vehicles were to be maintained in operating order and ready for use by the Army at any given notice. Furthermore, each motor vehicle was to have 300 lit. of gas and all horses 20 kg. of feed in reserve. Any vehicle owner who intentionally and maliciously damaged his vehicle would be fined and imprisoned for three years in peace time and for 10 years in time of war.
37. [redacted] 40-hour fire-fighting courses are given in all factories, plants, and offices in Warsaw. [redacted] everyone [redacted] in Poland knows that the purpose of these courses is not so much to train fire-fighters as to instruct the people on what they should do in event of an air raid. 25X1

Status of Jews

38. About 1½ years ago there was apparently a movement to oust Jews from high government positions in Poland. [redacted] specific incidents. Mr. BUCH, Director of the Heavy Industries Department at the PKPG, was among those ousted. His duties were assumed by Engineer BERMAN. Another Jew who was relieved of his duties was FERSKI, Director of the Wages and Salaries Division at the PKPG. His duties were assumed by a Pole, Engineer MOROWSKI, who is also Director of the Patent Office. Of late, however, it appears that Jews are again in the good graces of the regime. 25X1
39. [redacted] until 1950 it was very easy for the Jews to emigrate from Poland [redacted] Besides the Jews there were many non-Jewish Poles who were successful in getting out of Poland [redacted] Since 1950, however, very few Jews have been permitted to emigrate. 25X1

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40. Immediately after World War II and for about a year or two there-  
after the Poles were very sympathetic toward the Jews and treated  
them very well. With time this friendly attitude developed into  
one of bitter animosity. [ ] change of attitude  
to the fact that a very large number of Jews occupy high positions  
in the government and that they are strong supporters of Soviet  
policy. [ ] 25X1

[ ] In addition to holding high-ranking positions  
in the government, quite a number of Jews are also in the Army and  
in the MBP. They seem to be in the controlling posts. There is a  
popular joke going the rounds in Poland on this point. A Jew meets  
a Polish acquaintance on the street and, among other things, says  
to him: "Before the war all the streets and buildings were named  
after us but you Poles ran the government. Now, the reverse is  
true." [ ] there is much truth in this joke. It  
is a crime punishable by imprisonment to refer to the Jews in a  
derogatory manner or to call anyone a Jew nowadays. 25X1

41. [ ] the town of Dzierzoniow. [ ] the  
population of that town is composed mainly of Jews - and Russian  
Jews at that. [ ] a great deal of Russian-Yiddish spoken on  
the streets of that town. Hebrew script was seen on schools and  
many other public buildings. 25X1  
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42. [ ] 25X1

#### Status of the Church

43. [ ] the state will not try to eliminate  
the Church. It merely wants to reduce it to an unimportant level.  
The churches are usually crowded at all services. However [ ] 25X1  
[ ] no militia or Army officers are ever seen in church 25X1  
in uniform. The only ones [ ] seen in church were the 25X1  
enlisted men of the lower ranks. [ ] uniformed Army offi-  
cers and militia are afraid to be seen in church. [ ] 25X1

#### "Recovered Territories"

44. The Poles consider their stay in the "Recovered Territories" as  
temporary. Every Pole - even the higher-ups - feels that the area  
will revert to the Germans some day. During the last two years  
quite a number of people have returned to the interior of Poland.  
[ ] only [ ] people in the cities: [ ] 25X1
45. [ ] there was very little reconstruction in Wroclaw in  
April 1953. The only buildings that are being rebuilt are the city  
hall, two or three hotels, and the Polytechnic Institute. All in  
all, there is very little activity in that area. He observed that  
there is a general degeneration, and it appears that the entire area  
is neglected.

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46. [redacted] the northern coast of Poland - Pomerania - appears to be completely neglected and almost barren. [redacted]

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#### Living Conditions

47. The standard of living in Poland is very low. It is difficult to buy food in the villages. There is better availability of food in larger cities. The large cities have delicatessens where one can buy such foods as ham, coffee, sausage, pastry, all kinds of bread, spices, wines, and fish. The prices of all these articles, however, are very high. [redacted] prices of some foodstuffs on the market. Sugar costs 15 zlotys per kg.; coffee, 400 zlotys per kg.; honey, 70 zlotys per kg.; butter, 60-70 zlotys per kg.; flour, 8 zlotys per kg.; bread, 3 zlotys per kg.; fresh cuts of meat, 20-40 zlotys per kg.; sausage, 50 zlotys per kg.; ham, 70 zlotys per kg. These are Warsaw prices as of July 1953. First-class restaurants offer a fairly good bill of fare. A four-course dinner costs about 30 zlotys. A veal outlet costs 16 zloty; a portion of turkey costs 50 zloty.

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48. [redacted] there is not much available in the stores in Poland. One can buy cheap shoes, toys, percales, and bedsheets. Glassware and porcelain are plentiful. Radios are difficult to obtain. There are three brands of radios available in Poland, namely, ACA (Swedish), Mazur, and the Pioneer. All of these have shortwave bands. Rubber products, chemicals, and drugs are scarce. Films and [redacted] cameras are available. Czech gramophones are also on the market. Of late, imported musical instruments were seen on display. However, everything that is available is very expensive.

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49. [redacted]

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#### Working Conditions

50. Every state holiday in Poland is normally preceded by an accelerated effort in production. This effort is labelled CZYN (Feat or Deed). There is the July 22 Feat, the October Feat, the STALIN birthday Feat, and others. The press and the radio report on these feats in glowing terms. They publicize the alleged fact that this or that plant or factory has worked extra hours, has over-fulfilled its norms, all in honor of a given feat. In reality, however, that is not the case. Almost without exception all articles which were allegedly produced in honor of the feat were produced long before the feat was even considered. Normally, this is the way it operates. The management of a given factory meets with representatives of the Party and with the department heads. Every foreman is asked what articles not included in the Plan are completed or about to be completed. All these reports of the foreman are then compiled and the entire report is given to the Party representative who then makes the announcement of this special effort to the workers at a meeting. In fact, there is nothing done during the so-called feat.

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Salaries and Wages

51. Among the highest salaried employees in Poland are the chief directors of first-class factories. Such a director earns 3,600 zlotys monthly for fulfilling the monthly plan. For overfulfilling his norm he receives additional bonuses. From this level salaries go down. A lieutenant colonel in the Army receives 2,800 zlotys. The comparatively best paid people are the bookkeepers, who earn from 1,500 to 2,500 zloty monthly. The average engineer earns from 1,300 to 2,500 zloty. The salary of a professor at the Warsaw Polytechnic is 1,700 zlotys per month; that of an assistant professor ranges from 600 to 1,000 zlotys. A skilled worker can earn as much as 1,000 zlotys per month; the average unskilled worker earns 400 zlotys per month.

Medical Services

52. Until 1950 all medical services were rendered on a private basis. Furthermore, there was the Red Cross which had dispensaries all over Poland. All pharmacies were privately owned. Medical attention was more readily available. Sometime in 1950 the state assumed control of the medical services and established socialized medicine. All doctors of medicine, dentists, and pharmacists had to register with the state and were obliged to work for the government.

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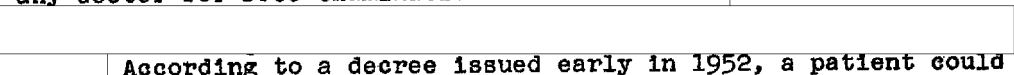


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54. In 1951 all pharmacies were taken over by the state; scarcity of and speculation in drugs were given by the state as reasons for this step. Not long thereafter it closed down part of the existing pharmacies. The number of drugs on the market dropped considerably. In 1952 the doctors were ordered to prescribe only Polish-made drugs, a list of which was made public. This decree pertained only to drugs which were to be offered free of charge under the socialized plan. The doctors could prescribe other medications but the patient would have to pay for them at the pharmacy.

55. Until about a year and a half ago a person was permitted to go to any doctor for free examination and treatment.

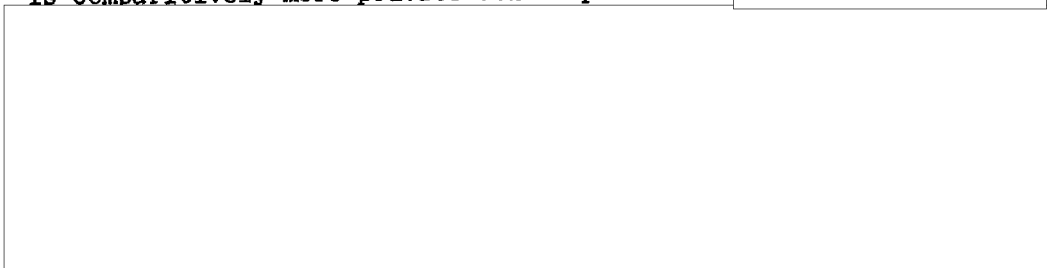
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According to a decree issued early in 1952, a patient could visit only that doctor specifically designated for his district. Furthermore, the decree stipulated that the doctor could not prescribe sick leave for more than three days - regardless of the seriousness of the illness.

56. Private medical practice is still permitted in Poland but the doctors are not engaged in it much because they do not have the time and because the income derived therefrom is heavily taxed. There is comparatively more private dental practice.

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57. After socialized medicine was introduced in Poland all treatment and medication was free. Since about a year and a half ago the patient must pay 10% of the listed price of the medication.
58. [redacted] a woman doctor by the name of DRESCHEV who was a director of the Institute of Nervous Diseases in Warsaw. [redacted] there is a very high rate - and still growing - of people suffering from mental and nervous diseases; this rate is especially high among bookkeepers and managers and directors of bureaus. [redacted] this high rate to the fact that all these people are overworked and are constantly under a strain. [redacted]
59. There is one hospital in Warsaw known as the Omega which has several branches; one of them is on Poznanska Street and another on Aleje Jerozolimskie near the railroad station. The Omega and all its branches are unusually well equipped. It renders services mainly to high government officials and state award winners. [redacted] two of his employees, who were award winners, went there and had a very thorough physical examination. It often happens that the patients at the Omega - especially the award winners - will be given 30-day vacations even without being examined. Award winners, being of the more favored groups, can avail themselves of the Omega services whenever they desire. [redacted]
60. There are too few hospitals in Poland and these are overcrowded. Sometimes a patient has to wait months before he can be admitted. [redacted] an instance involving a [redacted] married [redacted] was pregnant. On the day of birth they traveled from hospital to hospital in Warsaw but found none which would admit her. They finally had to return home where she was delivered of the child. [redacted] very unsanitary conditions prevail in the hospitals and dispensaries, especially in the latter. [redacted] the needles are not well sterilized. [redacted] people who suffered complications even after taking glucose shots.
61. Until about a year ago Polish-produced penicillin was scarce and very bad. Since then, however, it seems to be plentiful and quite up to standard. PAS (Para Amino Salicylate) is gradually being produced. Generally speaking, there is a tremendous shortage of drugs in Poland.
62. Upon graduation from a medical university the young doctor is ordered to practice in a place designated by the state. He cannot choose his own locale. There is a shortage of doctors. Furthermore, doctors complain that they have to fill out innumerable forms in examining a patient; this paper work does not leave them much time for the actual examination.
63. There is a marked rise in the number of tuberculosis cases, especially among the youth. Nervous diseases and heart trouble are also on the increase.

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#### Schools

64. Sometime in 1952 courses in Marxism and Leninism were instituted in universities and higher educational institutions for scientific workers. These courses are not compulsory; when courses were first organized attendance was high; now scarcely anyone attends.
65. [redacted] a change [redacted] took place in the granting of a Doctor's Degree. This change took place on May 17, 1952 and was published in the Journal of Laws No. 6. According to that decree the

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former Doctor now becomes a Kandydat Nauk (Science Candidate). An aspirant for the degree of Candidate in Science must take an examination in his regular work, in Marxism and Leninism, and in two foreign languages, one of which must be Russian. In order to obtain a Degree of Doctor, a Candidate must write a dissertation and defend it publicly. The period between the Candidate's Degree and the Doctor's Degree may last from three to six years.

#### Morale of the Armed Forces

66. The average Polish boy tries to avoid the draft. He enters the Army unwillingly. As a rule he is a strong anti-Communist. The militia on the other hand appears to be rather pro-Soviet and pro-Communist. Under this regime the militiaman, given a certain amount of authority, feels that he is an important cog in the government. In the event of a war almost every Polish soldier would try to escape to the West if a reasonably safe opportunity presented itself. [redacted] young boys who worked [redacted] definitely of that opinion.

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67.

#### Popular Attitudes

68. [redacted] exclusive of the Jews, about 99% of the Poles bitterly hate the Soviets. He says that no more than 20% of the people are resigned to Communism; that figure comprises most of the lower classes, especially the workers. The average worker, ignorant and illiterate, feels that he is really running the government. The intelligentsia on the other hand is the least resigned to the Communist rule.
69. More and more workers are gradually adopting the idea that they are living in a "fool's paradise". As proof of this gradual change [redacted] the situation that exists in Lodz. Two or three years ago Lodz was labelled "Red Lodz" by the Poles. Now it has assumed an entirely different character. It is not thoroughly "white", but there is a tremendous anti-Soviet feeling there. [redacted] During the past two or three years Corpus Christi was observed as any normal day in Poland. This year [redacted] observed mass participation in the Corpus Christi procession. [redacted] reminded [redacted] processions in prewar Poland. This 1953 mass observance was not only a demonstration of religiousness but also one of anti-Communism.
70. There was tremendous opposition to changing the name of Katowice to Stalinogrod last March. Especially is that opposition great in the city of Katowice itself. Despite the official change, the name of "Katowice" is heard much more often than the name of "Stalinogrod". Stalinogrod means "Sovietism" and "Communism", terms which are unpalatable to the average Pole.
71. The regime is trying hard to build up anti-Western feelings. [redacted] the more it tries the less successful it is. The regime, realizing that there is a strong pro-Western feeling

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among the Poles and that the Poles are quite attached to the Church, uses the radio as a means of conveying false impressions. For example, organ music is played at nine every Sunday morning to make people believe that they are listening to church services. Then again during one of the programs, "Music and Actualities", devoted to anti-Western propaganda, the musical interludes consist entirely of Western jazz. Realizing that such numbers are an excellent drawing card, the Polish radio plays them in order to attract listeners to its propaganda stories.

72. [ ] attendance at the motion picture theaters reflects the attitudes of the Poles. When occasionally Western films are being shown, block-long lines of people form in front of the theater. Even though tickets are expensive and sold at a premium by hawkers, the standing-room-only signs are out. On the other hand, when Soviet films are to be shown the attendance is very low, despite the fact that work establishments and institutions sell tickets at a very reduced rate. Soviet films never play to a full house, whereas films from the West always do. The state-controlled radios, newspapers, and periodicals are the only sources of information for the average Pole.

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73. [ ] information on the radios and in newspapers is not given full credence by the readers and listeners. The propaganda and news spread via the radio and newspapers helps the average Pole formulate his own ideas regarding the truthfulness of a story or situation. The stronger the anti-West emphasis, the more is the reader and listener certain that the government-issued story is false.

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74. [ ] listening to foreign broadcasts is not officially forbidden; however, one must be very careful not to get caught. One may be arrested not for listening to foreign broadcasts but for spreading "war" propaganda. [ ] many, many Poles listen to VOA, BBC and RFE. Of the three, BBC enjoys the greatest listening audience. Next come VOA and RFE in that order. [ ] BBC is the most favored of the three because it is the most moderate and reliable. It is a serious mistake on the part of those stations to mention names because oftentimes innocent persons suffer. Such information should be given only when it is absolutely certain that the people mentioned are freely and wholeheartedly cooperating with the UB. [ ] a doctor in Zakopane [ ] was forced to work for the UB. Radio RFE mentioned his name and warned the people about him. As a result, this doctor [ ] found himself in a desperate predicament. His health failed and he had to give up his practice.

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75. [ ] the Poles are aware of the fact that there is strong competition between the USSR and the United States in Germany. The USSR is building up (sic) East Germany and the United States is trying to strengthen West Germany. The Poles do not condemn the United States for strengthening West Germany at present. They realize that this United States policy is necessary under the present circumstances.

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76. The Poles realize that the United States is the leading country in the world. The United States enjoys the highest level of technical advancement, and individual freedom is at its highest there. They say the United States is an unconquerable power and Poland's only savior. On the other hand, a large percentage of Poles is gradually refraining from listening to VOA and RFE because they feel that these stations are failing them; the Poles are losing hope of salvation. They say that they are waiting for "words of encouragement" (news of some concrete steps taken by the West to liberate them from the Soviets) but never get them. The following expression is

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heard more and more: "We listen and listen but nothing is being done."

77. Only fragments of President EISENHOWER's speech of April 16, 1953, were printed in the papers. MALENKOV's reply, on the other hand, was printed in full. The people tried to listen to President EISENHOWER's speech on VOA but were unable to hear the entire speech because the radios were terribly jammed. President EISENHOWER's speech gave the Poles the impression that the United States was about to adopt a get-tough policy with the USSR. They felt that the moment of salvation was approaching. Now it appears that the Poles are being deluded. They cannot understand why the United States is treating the USSR so gently. The average Pole is of the opinion that Russia can be overpowered only by means of a war.

78. [redacted] it is quite difficult to appraise the extent to which the Polish youth are communized. [redacted]

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[redacted] The reason is that too many children are being trained in creches, kindergartens, and schools - and not at home. There is the possibility that the Polish youth may be like the Soviet youth in the next decade or so. The youth is being more and more isolated from the West; Communist propaganda is becoming more effective with the very young who grow up under that system and do not know the real West. The parents, having less and less control over their children, are becoming alarmed about them. Youth is becoming increasingly demoralized. [redacted] the uneducated and ignorant may be more influenced by the Communist ideology than are the educated, skilled workers.

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79. [redacted] the great majority of Poles do not believe in the Communist charges that the United States is sending spies to Poland. [redacted] specifically [redacted] the alleged parachute drop in October 1952, [redacted] it would be absolutely stupid for a country to send spies with equipment containing markings and labels of its own country.

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80. [redacted] there is no Pole who believes that Russia can win in a war with the United States. [redacted] many Soviet soldiers would surrender [redacted]

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81. In either late 1952 or early in 1953 [redacted] a performance of Wielki Cyrk (the Great Circus), a satirical play presented at the Syrena Theater in Warsaw. Several of the scenes which were supposed to be anti-American produced on the audience an effect which was entirely different from that which was expected by the authorities. As a result of the apparent pro-American reaction evoked by the Great Circus, the premiere of the next play, also with a political theme, was cancelled. The play had to be revised so that it was completely apolitical. The new version was very uninteresting and dull.

82. [redacted] sending packages to Poland. All packages [redacted] are checked by customs. [redacted] every package is opened and if anything new is found in it the recipient must pay a rather high customs tax. It is best to send used clothing and articles because these are not taxable by customs. Sending new nylons by letter is rather tricky. One or two pairs of nylons in a letter will be taxed from six to eight zlotys per pair. Evidently, any pair over two is considered a matter of market speculation.

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83. American dollars should not be sent to Poland. The recipient must take the money to the bank and receive only 3.89 zlotys per dollar. If he is caught with the dollars in his possession, he may receive a life sentence. The safest and surest method of giving material

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aid to individuals in Poland is by buying through the PKO (Polish Savings Bank).

84. [redacted] immediately after STALIN's death, the United States should have offered 50 billion dollars to the USSR to have it pull out of the satellite countries. [redacted]

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